

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
8 April 2002
English
Original: French

Letter dated 8 April 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I regret to have to draw the Security Council's attention to the failure by the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) to demilitarize the city of Kisangani, in flagrant violation of the relevant provisions of Council resolution 1304 (2000) of 16 June 2000 and all the subsequent Council resolutions on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The failure to demilitarize the city of Kisangani is also contrary to the decisions of the Political Committee on the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, at its extraordinary meeting held in Lusaka on 20 March 2002 (see S/2002/305), which, *inter alia*, called on Rwanda to implement the disengagement plan in full and to accelerate the demilitarization of Kisangani by, at the latest, 6 April 2002.

The failure to demilitarize the city is also inconsistent with the decisions of the Fourth Summit Meeting of Signatories to the Ceasefire Agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, held by heads of State in Lusaka on 3 April 2002.

Likewise, and again in violation of resolution 1399 (2002) of 19 March 2002 and the decisions of the extraordinary meeting of the Political Committee on the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, held in Lusaka on 20 March 2002, troops of the Rwandan Patriotic Army have not withdrawn from the city of Pweto by the prescribed deadline. A more serious development, according to information reaching us, is that they are instead reinforcing their positions in Pweto, thus jeopardizing all prospects for peace in the region.

Moreover, my Government would again like to draw the Security Council's attention to the situation in the high plateaux, more precisely in the Minembwe area, and around the city of Uvira, where intense fighting directly involving the Rwandan Patriotic Army has been reported. Several independent sources, including international news agencies, report that thousands of Rwandan soldiers, supported by attack helicopters, have been sent in.

The fact that such fighting is actually taking place has been confirmed by the President of Rwanda, Mr. Paul Kagame, during his statement to the press in Kigali on 6 April 2002, refuting the statement by the spokesman for the Rwandan Patriotic



Army, Colonel Jean Bosco Kazura, who, on 2 April 2002, was still strongly denying any participation by Rwandan soldiers in such fighting.

In the context of the partnership between the United Nations Security Council and the Political Committee on the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, my Government would like the Council to issue an emphatic warning to Rwanda to deter it from continuing to flout the entire international community through the Security Council, and to induce it to refrain from pursuing its policy of destabilizing the peace processes in the Great Lakes region.

At a time when the work of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue is entering its final phase in South Africa, the Council — in partnership with the Political Committee and against the background of effective deployment of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for a full third phase — absolutely must focus on the later phases of the timetable for implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement, including:

1. The release and exchange of prisoners of war;
2. The orderly withdrawal of all foreign forces, according to the schedule laid down in resolution 1304 (2000), in particular the occupation forces of Rwanda, a country that has been identified as the one major obstacle to the Lusaka and Arusha peace processes;
3. Restoration of the authority of the State over all the national territory;
4. Implementation of disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration programmes;
5. Measures to normalize the security situation along the international frontiers of the countries of the Great Lakes region;
6. The need to establish confidence-building measures for the countries of the region, for example, by convening, under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity/African Union, an international conference on peace, security, democracy and development in the Great Lakes region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Ileka Atoki
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
9 April 2002
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 8 April 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to write to you in reference to document S/2002/30, dated 15 March 2002, concerning matters of which the Security Council is seized and the stage reached in their consideration. In this connection, on instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you that the Syrian Arab Republic requests the retention of the following items listed in paragraph 8 of the aforementioned document:

1. The Palestinian question.
16. The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question.
19. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.
26. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17787).

I take this opportunity to reaffirm the position of the Syrian Arab Republic set out in its note No. SC/GEN/46 dated 9 February 1998 (S/1998/111) addressed to the President of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Mikhail Wehbe
Ambassador
Permanent Representative





Security Council

Distr.: General
9 April 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 5 April 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), I have the honour to convey the attached report on the international security presence in Kosovo covering the period from 1 to 28 February 2002.

I should be grateful if you would bring it to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. Annan



Annex**Monthly report to the United Nations on the operations of the Kosovo Force**

1. Over the reporting period (1-28 February 2002) there were just over 39,300 troops of the Kosovo Force (KFOR) in theatre.
2. The overall situation in Kosovo during the month of February remained stable although low levels of violence continued to be reported across the province, relating mostly to inter-ethnic tension and criminality. The new Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Michael Steiner, arrived in Kosovo on 14 February.

Security

3. KFOR continued to enhance security along the borders with Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,¹ prevent attempts by members of ethnic Albanian armed groups to use lines of communication through Kosovo, and monitor any signs of support for terrorism.
4. In province-wide search operations, weapons and ammunition were found by KFOR on a daily basis. During the reporting period 363 weapons, 293 grenades and mines and 50,385 rounds of ammunition were seized. In addition, KFOR and UNMIK together conducted search operations to maintain pressure on extremists and criminals.
5. Although there were no major incidents involving inter-ethnic violence, there were reports of harassment and intolerance across the province, as well as a number of incidents related to criminal activity. On 22 February a Kosovo Serb woman was killed in Lipljan in an incident which is believed to relate to pressure on her to leave her home. Several incidents in Lipljan and Koretin involving the stoning of Kosovo Serbs or their vehicles have also been reported.
6. Following the arrest of three former members of UCK on suspicion of committing illegal abductions, murders and physical attacks on Kosovo Albanians during the war, demonstrations were held in Pristina, Pec, Podujevo and Mitrovica and continued into the middle of February. Apart from an outbreak of violence during the demonstration in Pristina, when UNMIK police were stoned, the protests ended peacefully.
7. In Mitrovica, there were protests by hundreds of people following the opening of a municipal community office in the city, and following the arrest on 21 February of two Kosovo Serbs suspected of murdering a Kosovo Albanian man. On occasion, UNMIK personnel and property were targeted by the demonstrators. As a result, KFOR provided support to UNMIK and increased patrols to maintain security.

Border/boundary security

8. KFOR continued its activities along the borders with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and with Albania to confiscate weapons, deter smuggling, detain persons illegally crossing the borders, and deter others attempting to enter the

¹ Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name.

province. During the reporting period, 36 people were caught by KFOR attempting to cross the border illegally and were handed over to UNMIK.

9. On 14 February, the KFOR Commander and the President of Albania signed an agreement on temporary operating procedures for cooperation and coordination of activities along the border. All multinational brigades have been encouraged to liaise and exchange information with Albanian forces on force levels, patrols, mined routes and suspected threats.

Cooperation and compliance by the parties

10. With regard to the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC) and the first phase of the process to reduce the Peace Establishment, 368 members were transferred to the reserve on 28 February. KFOR and UNMIK are developing a force structure based on a report prepared by the Joint UNMIK/KFOR/KPC/IOM Working Group. KFOR began issuing the new identity cards on behalf of UNMIK on 15 February.

11. During the period under review, the spokesman for KPC was suspended for three weeks on the recommendation of a joint UNMIK/KFOR security committee following remarks made on the arrest of the three former members of UCK. Three members of Regional Task Group 4 were arrested for attempted robbery.

12. The total number of weapons destroyed under the weapons destruction programme now stands at 10,445; 80 were destroyed during the reporting period. During the last week in February, some 75,000 rounds of ammunition were being destroyed each day, the total now reaching almost 4 million.

13. Security forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia remain in general compliance with the terms of the Military Technical Agreement.

Cooperation with international organizations

14. KFOR continues to provide daily assistance to international organizations and non-governmental organizations throughout Kosovo, on request, and to provide security assistance in support of UNMIK police operations. KFOR in close cooperation with UNMIK police is providing security support for the Kosovo Serb members of the Kosovo Assembly.

15. An OSCE/UNMIK police/KFOR working group will meet weekly to coordinate plans for the municipal elections scheduled for September 2002.

Return of refugees and displaced persons

16. The number of refugees from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia remaining in Kosovo has gone down to an estimated 10,813.

Outlook

17. The security situation in Kosovo continues to be stable, although ethnic tension exists. Violent incidents due to ethnic intolerance, criminal activity and intimidation are expected to continue.



Security Council

Distr.: General
10 April 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 9 April 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to convey the attached communication, dated 9 April 2002, from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. Annan



Annex

**Letter dated 9 April 2002 from the Director General of the
International Atomic Energy Agency addressed to the
Secretary-General**

I would be grateful if you could arrange to transmit the enclosed letter to the
President of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohamed ElBaradei

Enclosure

Letter dated 9 April 2002 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency addressed to the President of the Security Council

In accordance with paragraph 16 of Security Council resolution 1051 (1996), the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency is requested to submit consolidated progress reports every six months to the Council, commencing 11 April 1966,^a on the Agency verification activities in Iraq pursuant to paragraphs 12 and 13 of Council resolution 687 (1991) and other related resolutions.

As has been previously reported, the Agency has not been in a position, since 16 December 1998, to implement its mandate in Iraq under the relevant Security Council resolutions.

As it has for the last two years, the Agency carried out, in January 2002, a verification of the declared nuclear material in Iraq, pursuant to Iraq's Non-Proliferation Treaty safeguards agreement with the Agency. With the cooperation of the Iraqi authorities, Agency inspectors were able to verify the presence of the declared nuclear material remaining in Iraq that is subject to safeguards. However, such inspections do not serve as a substitute for the verification activities required by the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, nor do they provide the assurances that Iraq is in compliance with its obligations under these resolutions.

In light of resolution 1382 (2001), adopted on 29 November 2001, the Agency has established working contacts with the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC), the Office of the Iraq Programme and Member States in order to review the various measures to be implemented by the Agency and its counterparts in fulfilling this new mandate, requiring in particular the review and assessment of contracts for dual-use items of possible nuclear application.

As mentioned in previous reports, the Agency remains prepared to resume at short notice its verification activities in Iraq under the relevant Security Council resolutions, with the assistance and cooperation of UNMOVIC. If it were to resume these verification activities, and provided that it could satisfy itself that Iraq's nuclear activities and nuclear assets have not changed since December 1998, the Agency would be in a position to move to the full implementation of its ongoing monitoring and verification plan. This plan would also enable the Agency to investigate the few remaining questions that relate to Iraq's past clandestine nuclear programme, along with any other aspect of this programme that may come to its knowledge.

^a The previous consolidated reports of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency were circulated as the following documents: S/1996/261 of 11 April 1996; S/1996/833 of 7 October 1996; S/1997/297 of 11 April 1997; S/1997/779 of 8 October 1997; S/1998/312 of 9 April 1998; S/1998/927 of 7 October 1998; S/1999/393 of 7 April 1999; S/1999/1035 of 7 October 1999; S/2000/300 of 11 April 2000; S/2000/983 of 11 October 2000; S/2001/337 of 6 April 2001; and S/2001/945 of 5 October 2001. Document S/1999/694, dated 27 July 1998, contained the text of an interim status report provided in response to the Security Council presidential statement dated 14 May 1998 (S/PRST/1998/11). Document S/1999/127, dated 9 February 1999, contained the text of an interim status report provided in response to the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 January 1999 (S/1999/100).

I should be grateful if you would kindly arrange for this letter to be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohamed ElBaradei



Security Council

Distr.: General
16 April 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 9 April 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to convey the attached communication, dated 9 April 2002, from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. Annan

* Reissued for technical reasons.



Annex

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International Atomic Energy Agency addressed to the
Secretary-General**

I would be grateful if you could arrange to transmit the enclosed letter to the
President of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohamed ElBaradei

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^a The previous consolidated reports of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency were circulated as the following documents: S/1996/261 of 11 April 1996; S/1996/833 of 7 October 1996; S/1997/297 of 11 April 1997; S/1997/779 of 8 October 1997; S/1998/312 of 9 April 1998; S/1998/927 of 7 October 1998; S/1999/393 of 7 April 1999; S/1999/1035 of 7 October 1999; S/2000/300 of 11 April 2000; S/2000/983 of 11 October 2000; S/2001/337 of 6 April 2001; and S/2001/945 of 5 October 2001. Document S/1999/694, dated 27 July 1998, contained the text of an interim status report provided in response to the Security Council presidential statement dated 14 May 1998 (S/PRST/1998/11). Document S/1999/127, dated 9 February 1999, contained the text of an interim status report provided in response to the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 January 1999 (S/1999/100).

I should be grateful if you would kindly arrange for this letter to be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohamed ElBaradei



Security Council

Distr.: General

10 April 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 10 April 2002 from the Representatives of Croatia and Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

We have the honour to forward herewith a letter signed on 10 April 2002 by Tonino Picula, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia, and Goran Svilanović, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in response to Security Council resolution 1387 (2002), which calls upon the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to file bimonthly reports on the progress of their talks concerning the Prevlaka issue.

We would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council under the item entitled "The situation in Croatia".

(Signed) Jasna Ognjanovac
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Republic of Croatia

(Signed) Dejan Sahović
Permanent Representative
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia



Annex to the letter dated 10 April 2002 from the Representatives of Croatia and Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

We are writing to you in response to Security Council resolution 1387 (2002), which calls upon the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to file bimonthly reports to the Security Council on the progress of their talks concerning the Prevlaka issue.

As confirmed on many occasions in the reports of the Secretary-General, the situation in the demilitarized area on both sides of the border is peaceful and stable. Pursuant to the joint statement made by the two Ministers of Foreign Affairs in New York on 11 November 2001, an Interstate Diplomatic Commission has been established in order to identify — delimit the borderline and to draft a State Border Agreement between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (hereafter, the "State Border Agreement").

The Interstate Diplomatic Commission has already held two meetings (29 January, in Belgrade, and 12 March, in Zagreb), defined its rules of procedure and initiated the Protocol on the Principles for Identification — Delimitation and Drafting of the State Border Agreement. The Protocol is due to be signed during our next meeting in Belgrade on 23 April 2002.

According to the Protocol, the basis for identification — delimitation of the borderline and drafting of the State Border Agreement — is the former inter-republican boundary in the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, as it stretched between the former Socialist Republics of Croatia and Serbia, and Croatia and Montenegro. We attach great importance to the conclusion of the State Border Agreement in due course, which would strengthen our bilateral relations, as well as the security of the region.

These developments show that our Governments have made renewed efforts and shown renewed resolve in dealing with the Prevlaka issue.

We also consider that the development of good-neighbourly relations between our countries enable us to start talks as early as during our next meeting in Belgrade about a comprehensive cross-border regime. This might include demilitarization, traffic of passengers and goods, navigation, management of natural resources, especially marine resources, as well as mutual implementation monitoring mechanisms, which would eventually contribute to the successful ending of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka.

Aware of the importance of resolving this issue for strengthening peace and maintaining stability in the region, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will continue to negotiate in good faith and in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and respect.

(Signed) **Tonino Picula**
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia

(Signed) **Goran Svilanović**
Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia



Security Council

Distr.: General
10 April 2002

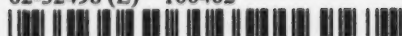
Original: English

Letter dated 10 April 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you, enclosed herewith, the Joint Statement by the Russian Federation, the United States, the European Union and the United Nations on the escalating confrontation in the Middle East (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring this statement to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. Annan



Annex

Joint Statement

The Secretary-General of the United Nations Kofi Annan, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Igor Ivanov, Secretary of State of the United States Colin Powell, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Spain Josep Pique and High Representative for European Union Common Foreign and Security Policy Javier Solana met in Madrid today. We reviewed the escalating confrontation in the Middle East and agreed to coordinate our actions to resolve the current crisis.

We express our grave concern about the present situation, including the mounting humanitarian crisis and the growing risk to regional security. We reiterate our shared condemnation of violence and terrorism, express our deep distress at the loss of innocent Palestinian and Israeli life, and extend our deepest sympathy to the families of those killed and wounded. Believing that there has been too much suffering and too much bloodshed, we call on the leaders of Israel and the Palestinian Authority to act in the interests of their own people, the region, and the international community and to immediately halt this senseless confrontation.

In this regard, we express our grave concern about the most recent attacks from Lebanon across the UN-determined Blue Line. The Quartet calls on all parties to respect the Blue Line, halt all attacks, and show the utmost restraint. The conflict should not be allowed to spread and threaten regional security and stability.

The UN, EU and Russia express their strong support for Secretary of State Powell's mission, and urge Israel and the Palestinian Authority to cooperate fully with his mission and with their continuing efforts to restore calm and resume a political process.

We reiterate that there is no military solution to the conflict and call on the parties to move towards a political resolution of their disputes based on UNSCR 242 and 338, and the principle of land for peace — which formed the basis for the Madrid Conference of 1991. We reaffirm our support for the objective expressed by President Bush and spelled out in UNSCR 1397, of two States, Israel and Palestine, living side-by-side within secure and recognized borders. We warmly welcome Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah's peace initiative, as endorsed in Beirut by the Arab League, as a significant contribution towards a comprehensive peace, including Syria and Lebanon.

To enable progress towards our shared goals, we reaffirm that UNSCR 1402 must be fully implemented immediately, as called for in UNSCR 1403. We call on Israel to halt immediately its military operations. We call for an immediate, meaningful ceasefire and an immediate Israeli withdrawal from Palestinian cities, including Ramallah, specifically including Chairman Arafat's headquarters. We call on Israel to fully comply with international humanitarian principles and to allow full and unimpeded access to humanitarian organizations and services. We call on Israel to refrain from the excessive use of force and undertake all possible efforts to ensure the protection of civilians.

We call on Chairman Arafat, as the recognized, elected leader of the Palestinian people, to undertake immediately the maximum possible effort to stop terror attacks against innocent Israelis. We call on the Palestinian Authority to act

decisively and take all possible steps within its capacity to dismantle terrorist infrastructure, including terrorist financing, and to stop incitement to violence. We call on Chairman Arafat to use the full weight of his political authority to persuade the Palestinian people that any and all terrorist attacks against Israelis should end immediately, and to authorize his representatives to resume immediately security coordination with Israel.

Terrorism, including suicide bombs, is illegal and immoral, has inflicted grave harm to the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people and must be condemned as called for in UNSCR 1373.

We call on Israel and the Palestinian Authority to reach agreement on ceasefire proposals put forward by General Zinni without further delay. We commend the efforts of General Zinni to date to achieve this objective.

The Quartet stands ready to assist the parties in implementing their agreements, in particular the Tenet security workplan and the Mitchell recommendations, including through a third-party mechanism, as agreed to by the parties.

We affirm that the Tenet and Mitchell plans must be fully implemented, including an end to all settlement activity. We affirm that there must be immediate, parallel and accelerated movement towards near-term and tangible political progress, and that there must be a defined series of steps leading to permanent peace — involving recognition, normalization and security between the sides, an end to Israeli occupation, and an end to the conflict. This will allow Israel to enjoy enduring peace and security and the Palestinian people to realize their hopes and aspirations in security and dignity.

In support of these objectives, we call on the international community, particularly the Arab States, to preserve, strengthen and assist the Palestinian Authority, including through efforts to rebuild its infrastructure, security and governance capacity. We call also on the donor community and the international financial institutions to renew their commitment to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian people, and to assist in economic and institutional reconstruction. We pay tribute to the courageous efforts of the humanitarian agencies.

We agreed on the need to keep the situation in the Middle East under review by the Quartet at the principal's level through regular consultations. Our Special Envoys will continue their efforts on the ground to assist the parties in reaching an end to confrontation and a resumption of political negotiations.

Madrid — 10 April 2002

**General Assembly
Security Council**Distr.: General
10 April 2002

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5**Security Council**
Fifty-seventh year**Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and
the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory****Identical letters dated 10 April 2002 from the Permanent Observer
of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-
General and the President of the Security Council**

The crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, continues to escalate perilously. The vicious and bloody Israeli onslaught against the Palestinian people and Palestinian leadership has indeed widened in scope and intensity since my last letter to you on 5 April 2002. The death toll of Palestinians continues to mount and the path of destruction being wrought continues to expand as a result of this ongoing military campaign by Israel, the occupying Power.

Of profound concern is the critical situation in the occupied cities of Jenin and Nablus and the adjacent refugee camps that have come under brutal attacks by Israeli occupying forces in recent days. The refugee camp in Jenin has endured the deadliest Israeli assaults, with reports of more than 100 Palestinians killed, including innocent children, women and men. Many of those killed by the Israeli occupying forces bled to death as they lay in the streets while Israeli soldiers continued to prevent emergency medical assistance from reaching them. Moreover, the bodies of so many of the Palestinians killed remain in the streets, as the occupying forces continue to deny Palestinians the ability to retrieve the dead for burial. In addition to the tragic human carnage, Israeli tanks, bulldozers and missiles have completely ravaged the refugee camp, causing severe destruction to homes, properties, roads and the entire infrastructure of the refugee camp.

In nearby Nablus and in Al-Ain refugee camp, Israeli occupying forces also continue to wage attacks by tanks and helicopter gunships against the Palestinian people, killing at least 14 Palestinians. Israeli occupying forces have also continued to round up Palestinian males in the two Palestinian cities and the refugee camps. The number of Palestinian males being arbitrarily detained by the occupying forces has now surpassed 2,000.



In Bethlehem, the Israeli siege of the Church of the Nativity also continues and the city, like the other cities reoccupied by the Israeli occupying forces, remains a closed military zone. Moreover, the Israeli occupying forces continue their siege of the headquarters of President Yasser Arafat in the besieged city of Ramallah.

The humanitarian situation on the ground in the Occupied Palestinian Territory has become both tragic and appalling owing to the depraved policies and practices of the occupying Power, which are in total violation of even the most basic human rights. The curfews imposed on Palestinian towns and cities continue to intensify the suffering of the Palestinian people, preventing them from attending to essential needs, such as procuring food and water, and electricity is still cut off in many of the besieged towns, cities and refugee camps.

United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and other humanitarian aid organizations, including the International Committee for the Red Cross, continue to be prevented from providing emergency food and medical assistance to Palestinian people. At the same time, Israeli occupying forces continue to prevent journalists from reporting on the situation, targeting them and harassing them, confiscating tapes and blocking access to Palestinian cities and refugee camps to enable the occupying forces to carry out their military campaign of war crimes and State terrorism out of the view of the international community.

All of this continues despite repeated calls by the international community, in particular the Security Council, for the immediate implementation of Security Council resolution 1402 (2002) and, most recently, resolution 1403 (2002), which calls for the withdrawal, without delay, of Israeli occupying forces from Palestinian cities, including Ramallah. We once again call upon the international community to take action to ensure the implementation of these Security Council resolutions and to bring an immediate halt to the Israeli onslaught against the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

In follow-up to my previous 115 letters to you regarding the crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 5 April 2002 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-

S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812; A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814; A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821; A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826; A/ES-10/111-S/2001/880; A/ES-10/112-S/2001/918; A/ES-10/114-S/2001/928; A/ES-10/115-S/2001/932; A/ES-10/116-S/2001/941; A/ES-10/117-S/2001/971; A/ES-10/118-S/2001/989; A/ES-10/119-S/2001/991; A/ES-10/121-S/2001/1007; A/ES-10/122-S/2001/1024; A/ES-10/123-S/2001/1036; A/ES-10/124-S/2001/1084; A/ES-10/125-S/2001/1092; A/ES-10/126-S/2001/1118; A/ES-10/128-S/2001/1149; A/ES-10/129-S/2001/1166; A/ES-10/133-S/2001/1239; A/ES-10/134-S/2001/1261; A/ES-10/136-S/2002/18; A/ES-10/137-S/2002/39; A/ES-10/138-S/2002/48; A/ES-10/139-S/2002/58; A/ES-10/140-S/2002/89; A/ES-10/141-S/2002/95; A/ES-10/142-S/2002/102; A/ES-10/143-S/2002/121; A/ES-10/144-S/2002/142; A/ES-10/145-S/2002/146; A/ES-10/146-S/2002/165; A/ES-10/147-S/2002/175; A/ES-10/148-S/2002/182; A/ES-10/149-S/2002/186; A/ES-10/150-S/2002/214; A/ES-10/151-S/2002/223; A/ES-10/152-S/2002/232; A/ES-10/154-S/2002/242; A/ES-10/155-S/2002/248; A/ES-10/156-S/2002/249; A/ES-10/157-S/2002/253; A/ES-10/158-S/2002/258; A/ES-10/159-S/2002/281; A/ES-10/160-S/2002/307; A/ES-10/161-S/2002/319; A/ES-10/162-S/2002/330; A/ES-10/163-S/2002/340; A/ES-10/164-S/2002/353; and A/ES-10/165-S/2002/356), it is my profound regret to inform you that at least 104 Palestinians have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces, raising the total number of Palestinian martyrs to 1,340. Once again, owing to the extremely difficult circumstances in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, we have been unable to compile a complete and accurate list of all of the Palestinian martyrs that have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces, particularly those that have been killed in the attack on the Jenin refugee camp. The annex to the present letter contains the names of the martyrs that have thus far been identified and the names of the other Palestinians that have been killed by the occupying forces will be conveyed once they are identified.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser Al-Kidwa

Ambassador

Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

**Annex to the identical letters dated 10 April 2002 from the
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

**Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the
Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem* (Saturday, 6
April 2002, to Tuesday, 9 April 2002)**

Saturday, 6 April 2002

1. Munir Issa Wahashi
2. Mustafa Al-Shalabi
3. Mohammed Mahmoud Hamed
4. Tarik Darwasheh
5. Samir Mohammed Jaradat
6. Fadi Abu Odeh
7. Ayman Zaki Attiyeh Al-Jazar
8. Tarik Suliman Ahmed Abu Hassanein
9. Nder Jameel Al-Hadar
10. Jihad Hamad Quraeish
11. Sherrif Khalil Al-Omri
12. Majid Abu Al-Rab
13. Robin Jamil Mahmoud Al-Khadoor (13 years old)
14. Ali Mustafa Abu Riziq
15. Shadi Fawzi Mohammed Abu Ghali
16. Samiha Najeh Abdelhady Hassan
17. Salwa Mohammed Khaled Al-Dahlees (12 years old)
18. Imad Al-Haj Hamad
19. Khaled Shaqo
20. Issam Darmali
21. Nidal Obeidat
22. Ilham Ali Dusoqi
23. Mouaied Jameel
24. Abdelfattah Mohammed Abu Al-Rab

Sunday, 7 April 2002

1. Kamal Al-Mallah
2. Youssef Abu Zied
3. Hani Al-Shalabi
4. Iyad Abu Al-Rab
5. Mahmoud Al-Qanne
6. Majid Sawafteh
7. Yasser Al-Shaweesh
8. Amjad Al-Qatouni
9. Saidi Mohammed Abu Hasneh
10. Khaled Musa Juma'a Al-Tier
11. Nidal Abu Odeh

* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 1,340.

12. Basil Al-Zaloul
13. Kamal Abu Shihab
14. Nasser Al-Assali
15. Abdallah Mo-tee Akleek (18 years old)
16. Nasser Abu Al-Soud
17. Ihab Fahmawy
18. Ribhi Loulou (14 years old)
19. Izzedine Zaher Hasan Samhan
20. Wadah Shalabi
21. Abdelkarim Al-Sa'adi
22. Rasha Fretakh
23. Mohammed Al-Ghandoor
24. Freiz Killay
25. Nabil Al-Koni
26. Ahmed Al-Tabooq
27. Mohammed Al-Qinah
28. Samir Abu Leil
29. Yasser Abu Shadi
30. Youssef Abu Sayf
31. Ahmed Faza'a
32. Nasser Abu Kharfa
33. Majid Al-Qinah Abu Shrar
34. Zahiah Freitkh
35. Jamal Al-Tirawi
36. Mahmod Teem
37. Nasser Hamami
38. Ahsraf Mohammed Abu Al-Hayjah

Monday, 8 April 2002

1. Khaled Abu Siyam
2. Mubtasim Youssef Irheemy
3. Mahmoud Al-Hams
4. Salam Jabour
5. Hafiz Sabra
6. Imad Salah Folfol
7. Omran Fleifel
8. Azhar Shawkat Amriyah
9. Ahmed Mamdouh Ahmed Al-Masri
10. Issam Sherref Al-Dareemli
11. Nasser Al-Ghareeb
12. Shaehhen Mahmoud Suhweil
13. Kamal Abdelhady Badran

Tuesday, 9 April 2002

1. Mohammed Abu Sabra
2. Amjed Ahmed Obadeh (11 years old)
3. Nasser Abu Hatab
4. Salem Al-Jaabeer
5. Yehya Al-Zubaidi

6. Yusri Abu Farkh
 7. Oum Marwan Washahi
 8. Jamal Al-Sabagh
 9. Aref Mahmoud Sayed Ahmed
 10. Nayef Salem Sayed Ahmed
 11. Taher Khalil Abdelqader Dodeen
 12. Ahmed Omar Mustafa Odeh
 13. Raed Durghameh
 14. Kamal Awad
 15. Mahmoud Alola
 16. Hamdi Ashteiah
 17. Maher Al-Khazaz
 18. Rawhi Owadeh
 19. Mohammed Owadeh
 20. Ala'a Al-Atleet
 21. Yasser Abu Al-Soud
 22. Abu Mahmoud Sabra
 23. Daughter of Abu Mahmoud Sabra
 24. Raba'a Youssef Abu Zied (13 years old)
 25. Sanur Wajih Dewikat
 26. Taha Al-Zubaidi
 27. Ala'a Al-Sabagh
 28. Mahmoud Abu Al-Seba'a
 29. Bilal Al-Teeni
-



Security Council

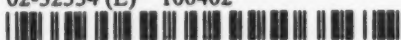
Distr.: General
10 April 2002

Original: English

**Letter dated 10 April 2002 from the Permanent Observer
of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the President
of the Security Council**

I have the honour to request that, in accordance with its previous practice, the Security Council invite the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations to participate in the meeting of the Council to be held today, Wednesday, 10 April 2002, regarding the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem.

(Signed) Nasser Al-Kidwa
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations





Security Council

Distr.: General
11 April 2002
English
Original: Spanish

Letter dated 8 April 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to document S/2002/30 of 15 March 2002 containing the summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration.

Pursuant to the procedure set out in the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 August 1996 (S/1996/704), I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Cuba wishes all the items brought to the attention of the Council by the Republic of Cuba, as indicated in document S/2002/30, to remain on the list of matters of which the Council is seized.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Orlando Requeijo Gual
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



**General Assembly
Security Council**Distr.: General
11 April 2002

Original: English

**General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 166
Measures to eliminate international terrorism****Security Council
Fifty-seventh year****Letter dated 10 April 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General**

I wish to draw your attention to the latest incident in the ongoing campaign of Palestinian terrorism directed against the citizens of Israel.

At approximately 7.15 a.m. (local time) this morning, a Palestinian suicide bomber detonated powerful explosive charges aboard a public bus near the Yagur Junction in northern Israel, south of the city of Haifa. According to witnesses, the blast caused the bus to fly several metres into the air and tore a large hole through the top and front of the vehicle. The terrorist packed the bomb with nails and ball bearings to increase the lethality of the charge and the pain and suffering of the victims. At this time, we know that 8 Israelis have been killed and at least 17 others wounded. The terrorist organization Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack.

This attack is the latest incident in the campaign of Palestinian terrorism that has been detailed in my letters dated 26 March 2002, 18 March 2002 (A/56/880-S/2002/293), 14 March 2002 (A/56/876-S/2002/280), 11 March 2002 (A/56/867-S/2002/257), 8 March 2002 (A/56/864-S/2002/252), 5 March 2002 (A/56/857-S/2002/233), 4 March 2002 (A/56/854-S/2002/222), 27 February 2002 (A/56/843-S/2002/208), 20 February 2002 (A/56/828-S/2002/185), 19 February 2002 (A/56/824-S/2002/174), 11 February 2002 (A/56/819-S/2002/164), 8 February 2002 (A/56/814-S/2002/155), 28 January 2002 (A/56/798-S/2002/126), 22 January 2002 (A/56/788-S/2002/104), 18 January 2002 (A/56/781-S/2002/86), 16 January 2002 (A/56/774-S/2002/73), 11 January 2002 (A/56/771-S/2002/47), 4 January 2002 (A/56/766-S/2002/25), 13 December 2001 (A/56/706-S/2001/1198), 4 December 2001 (A/56/678-S/2001/1150), 30 November 2001 (A/56/670-S/2001/1141), 27 November 2001 (A/56/663-S/2001/1121), 12 November 2001 (A/56/617-S/2001/1071), 5 November 2001 (A/56/604-S/2001/1048), 24 October 2001 (A/56/506-S/2001/1011), 19 October 2001 (A/56/492-S/2001/990), 17 October 2001 (A/56/483-S/2001/975), 8 October 2001 (A/56/450-S/2001/948), 5 October 2001 (A/56/444-S/2001/943), 3 October 2001 (A/56/438-S/2001/938), 24 September 2001 (A/56/406-S/2001/907), 20 September 2001 (A/56/386-S/2001/892), 17 September 2001 (A/56/367-S/2001/875), 7 September 2001 (A/56/346-S/2001/858), 4 September 2001



(A/56/331-S/2001/840), 30 August 2001 (A/56/325-S/2001/834), 27 August 2001 (A/56/324-S/2001/825), 13 August 2001 (A/56/294-S/2001/787), 9 August 2001 (A/56/286-S/2001/780), 8 August 2001 (A/56/280-S/2001/775), 6 August 2001 (A/56/272-S/2001/768), 27 July 2001 (A/56/225-S/2001/743), 26 July 2001 (A/56/223-S/2001/737), 17 July 2001 (A/56/201-S/2001/706), 13 July 2001 (A/56/184-S/2001/696), 3 July 2001 (A/56/138-S/2001/662), 2 July 2001 (A/56/131-S/2001/656), 21 June 2001 (A/56/119-S/2001/619), 19 June 2001 (A/56/98-S/2001/611), 18 June 2001 (A/56/97-S/2001/604), 13 June 2001 (A/56/92-S/2001/585), 11 June 2001 (A/56/91-S/2001/580), 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000, (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

Today's attack serves to reinforce the necessity for Israeli withdrawal to be implemented within the full context of resolution 1402 (2002) — including a meaningful ceasefire, reciprocal Palestinian steps to end terrorism and incitement, and full cooperation with General Zinni's proposals for the implementation of Tenet and Mitchell, which the Palestinian side has yet to accept. Absent these other crucial elements, Israeli withdrawal alone will not lead to the series of steps culminating in a return to a peaceful political process, as envisaged by the Security Council.

Even as the international community has undertaken intensive efforts to reduce tensions in the region, Palestinian terrorists continue to seek ways to attack Israeli civilians. Only concerted action by Israeli security forces has prevented the number of deadly terrorist attacks from rising to even higher levels. It should be recalled that these actions were undertaken only after a series of deadly Palestinian suicide attacks that claimed the lives of scores of innocent Israeli men, women and children.

Even more disturbing is the continuing role of the Palestinian leadership in inciting violence among the population and providing terrorist organizations with the logistical and financial support they need to carry out attacks. Materials discovered in the Ramallah compound of Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat clearly document the extent of collusion between Palestinian Authority officials, including the Chairman himself, and known terrorists and terrorist organizations. These materials were discovered amidst a slew of deadly weaponry that is illegal for the Palestinian Authority to possess under signed agreements reached with Israel. Even today, Chairman Arafat speaks not of peace and reconciliation, but of his aspiration to "martyrdom". For these reasons, we hold Chairman Arafat and the Palestinian Authority fully responsible for the continuation of terrorist attacks against Israel.

At this critical moment, it is more important than ever for the international community to express its complete and total rejection of Palestinian suicidal

terrorism, in light of the threat it poses not only to Israeli lives and our hopes for peace in the region, but also to the entire civilized world. Those who would countenance such abhorrent methods must hear from a unified and resolute world that these tactics will not advance their cause, nor will it lead to the capitulation of their victims.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aaron Jacob
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

**General Assembly
Security Council**Distr.: General
11 April 2002

Original: English

**General Assembly
Fifty sixth session
Agenda item 166
Measures to eliminate international terrorism****Security Council
Fifty-seventh year****Letter dated 10 April 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General**

Despite the urgent calls of the Israeli Government, and members of the international community, the situation along the Blue Line continues to deteriorate.

Yesterday, Hizbullah terrorists continued their cross-border attacks against Israel for the twelfth consecutive day, firing anti-aircraft rockets, Katyusha rockets, and mortar shells at a number of civilian and military targets in northern Israel. Israeli outposts in the Mount Dov and Mount Hermon areas came under fire, anti-aircraft fire was directed at civilians in the northern Israeli town of Shlomi, and a Katyusha rocket landed in the village of Ein Kuniya, causing serious damage. Residents of the northern Israeli city of Kiryat Shmona and the town of Shlomi were forced to spend Monday night in bomb shelters following shelling by Hizbullah.

This morning, the attacks continued with anti-tank missiles, mortars, artillery and light weapons fire being directed at Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) positions in the area of Mount Dov and Mount Hermon, and near civilians in the village of Majdel Shams. Hizbullah terrorists also attempted to breach an Israeli position near Mount Dov, approaching the post under cover of light weapons and missile fire, but were repelled by Israeli troops.

These unprovoked and illegal attacks across our northern border, which pose a serious threat to international peace and security, are a matter of urgent concern to which we have drawn attention in previous letters dated 3 April 2002 (A/56/889-S/2002/348), 2 April 2002 (A/56/898-S/2002/345), 21 March 2002 (A/56/884-S/2002/301), 24 January 2002 (A/56/793-S/2002/115), 17 January 2002 (A/56/778-S/2002/79), 24 October 2001 (A/56/507-S/2001/1012), 5 October 2001 (A/56/443-S/2001/942), 6 July 2001 (A/56/161-S/2001/673), 16 April 2001 (S/2001/367), 16 February 2001 (A/55/792-S/2001/142), 6 February 2001 (A/55/767-S/2001/111), 26 November 2000 (S/2000/1121), 23 October 2000 (S/2000/1011), 19 October 2000 (S/2000/1002) and 7 October 2000 (S/2000/969).

For several weeks now, and indeed since Israel's withdrawal from South Lebanon in May 2000, Israel has appealed to the international community and the



United Nations to take steps to defuse the dangerous situation along our northern border. The Secretary-General has made repeatedly clear that Hizbullah's attacks are illegal and constitute a threat to peace and security. The Secretary-General further stated that the Government of Lebanon bears full responsibility for cross-border attacks that are launched from its territory. Lebanon has failed to fulfil its obligations under international law and Security Council resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 1310 (2000), 1337 (2001), 1365 (2001) and 1391 (2002), which call for the restoration of effective Lebanese authority in the area. The Government of Lebanon is also in violation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and established principles of international law, which clearly calls upon all States to refrain from providing any support, whether active or passive, to all persons or entities involved in terrorist acts, and to ensure that their territory is not used as a base for cross-border attacks.

Nevertheless, Hizbullah, with the continued support of the Governments of Lebanon, Syria and Iran, continues to violate the Blue Line. It should be noted that Hizbullah is attacking Israel from positions situated in close proximity to United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) positions and Lebanese towns and villages. This tactic is a familiar one that Hizbullah has regularly employed in the past and which violates the principles of international humanitarian law and endangers the lives of UNIFIL personnel and other civilians in the area.

In the face of this unprovoked and illegal aggression, Israel is demonstrating the utmost restraint in an attempt to prevent the situation in the area from further spiralling out of control, and is exhausting all political and diplomatic options at its disposal, while reserving its right to self-defence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

The international community must be fully aware that the situation along the Blue Line is exceedingly dangerous. In addition to belligerent statements from Hizbullah's leaders — including a recent statement by Hizbullah spiritual leader Muhammad Hussein Fadlallah threatening to fire Katyusha rockets at the Israeli city of Haifa — we have received reports of a massive deployment of Hizbullah fighters in close proximity to the Blue Line. Fadlallah's statement follows a similar statement from Hizbullah Secretary-General Hassan Nasrallah threatening to attack Israel "all the way from the [Mediterranean] sea to Mount Hermon". These threats clearly testify to Hizbullah's intention to widen the conflict in the region and ignite a broader confrontation.

Israel again appeals to the international community and the Security Council to act immediately to bring pressure to bear on the Governments that support and encourage Hizbullah — specifically the Governments of Syria, Lebanon and Iran, without whose financial, political and logistical support, including the supply of weapons to Hizbullah gunmen, these attacks would not be possible. This is precisely the type of State support for terrorism that Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) is intended to prevent and which these Government have clearly signalled their intention to continue in violation of that resolution.

Israel cannot be expected to tolerate daily attacks with heavy weaponry along its northern border that jeopardize the safety and security of its citizens and spreads terror throughout the population. This situation must immediately be brought under control by compelling the Governments complicit in Hizbullah's activities to order a

halt to these illegal and escalatory attacks, disarm Hizbullah, and restore peace and security to the area.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aaron Jacob
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
